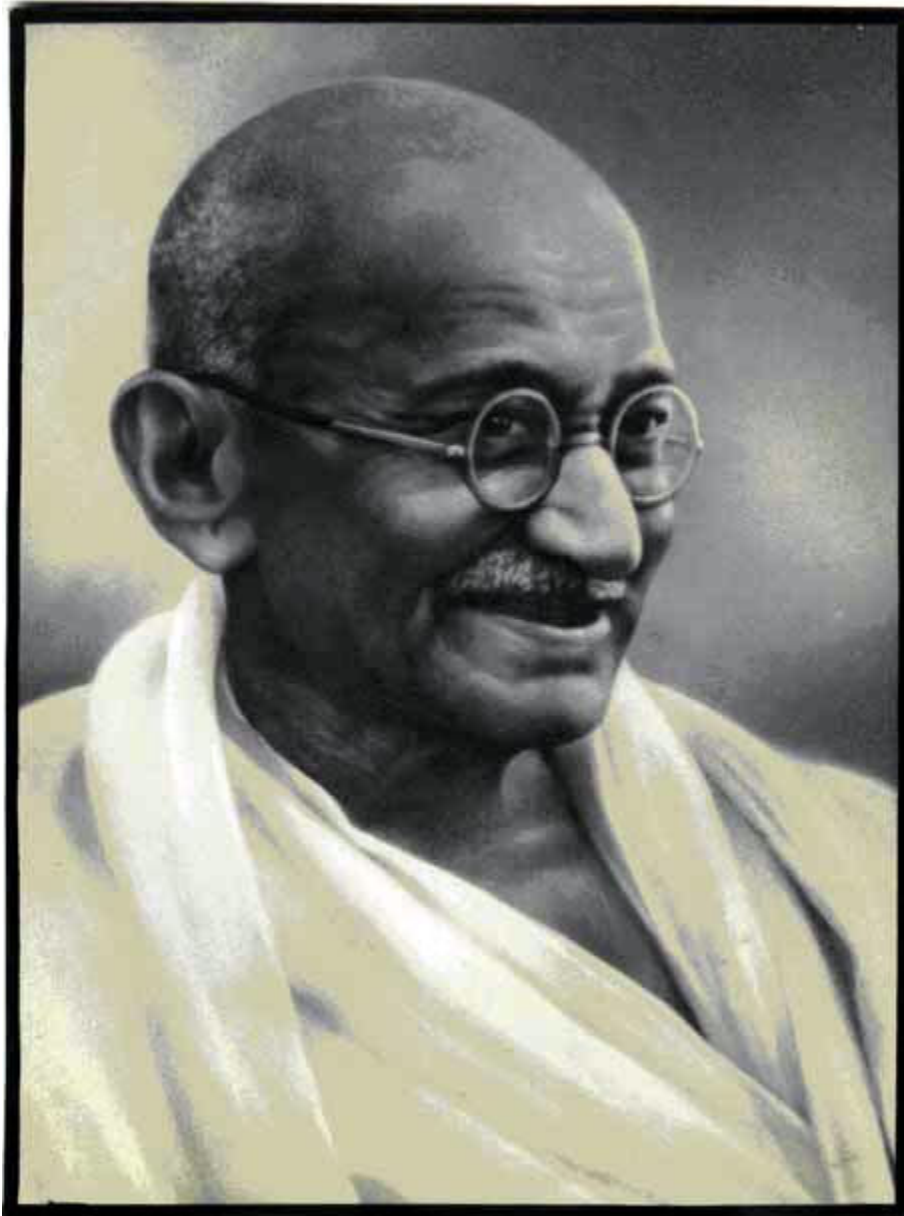




MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI:



BORN	OCTOBER 2, 1869 PORBANDAR, KATHIAWAR AGENCY, BRITISH INDIA
DIED	JANUARY 30, 1948 (AGED 78) NEW DELHI, UNION OF INDIA
CAUSE OF DEATH	ASSASSINATION
NATIONALITY	INDIAN
OTHER NAMES	MAHATMA GANDHI
EDUCATION	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
KNOWN FOR	INDIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT
POLITICAL PARTY	INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
RELIGIOUS BELIEFS	HINDUISM
SPOUSE(S)	KASTURBA GANDHI

SIGNATURE



மோகன்தாசு கரம்சந்த் காந்தி (*Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi*, [அக்டோபர் 2, 1869](#) - [ஜனவரி 30, 1948](#)), **மகாத்மா காந்தி** என்று அன்புடன் அழைக்கப்படுகிறார். **இந்திய விடுதலைப் போராட்டத்தை** வெற்றிகரமாக தலைமையேற்று நடத்தியதன் காரணமாக இவர் "விடுதலை பெற்ற **இந்தியாவின்** தந்தை" என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறார். **சத்தியாகிரகம்** என்றழைக்கப்பட்ட இவரது அறவழிப் போராட்டம் இந்திய நாட்டு விடுதலைக்கு வழி வகுத்ததுடன் மற்ற சில நாட்டு விடுதலை இயக்கங்களுக்கும் ஒரு வழிகாட்டியாக அமைந்தது.

இவரது பிறந்த நாள் இந்தியாவில் **காந்தி ஜெயந்தி** என்று கொண்டாடப்படுகிறது.

வாழ்க்கை

இளமை

மோகன்தாஸ் காந்தி [2 அக்டோபர் 1869](#) அன்று இந்திய நாட்டின் **குஜராத்** மாநிலத்திலுள்ள **போர்பந்தர்** எனும் ஊரில் பிறந்தார். இவரது தாய் மொழி **குஜராத்தி**. தந்தையார் பெயர் கரம்சந்த் காந்தி, தாயார் புத்லிபாய். காந்தி தனது 13ஆம் வயதில் தம் வயதேயான **கஸ்தூரிபாயை** மணந்தார். பின்னாளில் இருவரும் நான்கு ஆண் மகன்களைப் பெற்றெடுத்தனர்: ஹரிலால் (1888), மணிலால் (1892), ராம்தாஸ் (1897), தேவ்தாஸ் (1900). தனது 16வது வயதில் காந்தி தன் தந்தையை இழந்தார்.

பள்ளிப்படிப்பில் ஒரு சுமாரான மாணவனாகவே காணப்பட்டார் காந்தி. தனது 18ஆம் வயதில் பள்ளிப்படிப்பு முடிந்த பிறகு பாரிஸ்டர் (barrister) எனப்படும் வழக்குரைஞர் படிப்பிற்காக காந்தி **இங்கிலாந்து** சென்றார். தன் படிப்பை வெற்றிகரமாக முடித்து தாயகம் திரும்பிய காந்தி **பம்பாயில்** சிறிது காலம் வழக்குரைஞராக பணியாற்றினார். இது வெற்றிகரமாக அமையாததால் தன் அண்ணன் இருப்பிடமான **ராஜ்கோட்** டிற்கு சென்ற காந்தி, அங்கேயுள்ள நீதிமன்றத்தில் வழக்காட வருபவர்களின் படிமங்களை நிரப்பும் எளிய பணியில்

ஈடுபட்டார். ஆனால் அங்கிருந்த ஆங்கிலேய அதிகாரியிடம் ஏற்பட்ட சிறிய தகராறால் இவ்வேலையும் பறிபோனது. இச்சமயத்தில் **தென்னாப்பிரிக்காவில்** தன் தகுக்கேற்ற வேலை ஒன்று காலியிருப்பதாக அறிந்த காந்தி உடனே அங்கு பயணமானார்.

தென்னாப்பிரிக்காவில்

இச்சமயம் தென்னாப்பிரிக்காவில் **ஆங்கிலேயர்** ஆட்சியில் நிறுவெறியும் இனப்பாகுபாடும் மிகுந்து இருந்தது. இதுவரை அரசியல் ஈடுபாடில்லாது தன்னையும் தன் குடும்பத்தையும் மட்டுமே கவனித்து வந்த இளைஞராயிருந்தார் காந்தி. தென்னாப்பிரிக்காவில் அவருக்கேற்பட்ட அனுபவங்கள், பின்னாளில் அவரை ஒரு மாபெரும் அரசியல் சக்தியாக உருவாக்க உதவியது.

அங்குள்ள நாட்டல் (Natal) மாகாணத்தின் **டர்பன்** (Durban) நகரில் உள்ள நீதிமன்றத்தில் ஒருநாள் இந்திய வழக்கப்படி தலைப்பாகை அணிந்து வழக்காடச்சென்ற காந்தியிடம் அத்தலைப்பாகையை விலக்குமாறு நீதிமன்றத்தின் நீதிபதி உத்தரவிட்டார். காந்தியோ இவ்வுத்தரவை அவமதிக்கும் பொருட்டு நீதிமன்றத்தை விட்டு உடனே வெளியேறினார். பிறகொரு நாள் **பிரிட்லோரியா** (Pretoria) செல்வதற்காக தகுந்த பயணச்சீட்டுடன் **தொடருந்தில்** முதல் வகுப்புப் பெட்டியில் பயணம் செய்த காந்தி, அவர் ஒரு வெள்ளையர் இல்லை என்ற காரணத்திற்காக, ஆங்கிலேய அதிகாரி ஒருவரால் **பீட்டர்மாரிஸ்பர்க்** (Pietermaritzburg) தொடருந்து நிலையத்தில் பெட்டியிலிருந்து தூக்கி எறியப்பட்டார். வெள்ளையர் அல்லாத ஒரே காரணத்தால் இது போன்று பல இன்னல்களை காந்தி அனுபவித்தார். இதன் மூலம் தென்னாப்பிரிக்காவின் கறுப்பின மக்களும் அங்கே குடியேறிய இந்தியர்களும் படும் இன்னல்களை காந்தி நன்குணர்ந்தார்.



தென்னாப்பிரிக்காவில் காந்தி (1906)

தனது ஒப்பந்தக்காலம் முடிவடைந்து இந்தியா திரும்ப காந்தி தயாரானபோது, அங்குள்ள இந்தியரின் வாக்குரிமையைப் பறிக்கும் தீர்மானத்தை நாட்டல் சட்டப்பேரவை இயற்ற இருப்பதாக செய்தித்தாளில் படித்தறிந்தார். இதை எதிர்க்குமாறு காந்தி அவரது இந்திய நண்பர்களிடம் அறிவுறுத்தினார். அவர்களோ, தங்களிடம் இதற்குத் தேவையான சட்ட அறிவு இல்லையெனக் கூறி, காந்தியின் உதவியை நாடினர். காந்தியும் அவர்கள் வேண்டுகோளுக்கு இணங்கி, தன் தாயகம் திரும்பும் முடிவை மாற்றிக்கொண்டு இத்தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்க்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளில் ஈடுபட்டார். இதில் அவர் வெற்றி பெறாவிட்டாலும் அங்குள்ள இந்தியர்களிடம் ஒரு விழிப்புணர்வை ஏற்படுத்தினார். பிறகு 1894ம் ஆண்டு நாட்டல் இந்திய காங்கிரஸ் என்ற பெயரில் கட்சி தொடங்கி அதற்கு அவரே பொறுப்பாளரானார். இதன் மூலம் நாட்டல் மாகாணத்திலிருந்த இந்தியர் அனைவரையும் ஒன்று திரட்டி, அவர்களை தங்கள் உரிமைக்காக குரலெழுப்ப ஊக்கப்படுத்தினார்.

1906ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜோகார்னஸ்பேக் நகரில் நடந்த ஒரு போராட்டத்தில் முதன்முறையாக சத்தியாகிரகம் எனப்படும் அறவழிப்போராட்டத்தை பயன்படுத்தினார். அகிம்சை, ஒத்துழையாமை, கொடுக்கப்படும் தண்டனையை ஏற்றல், ஆகிய கொள்கைகள் இவ்வறவழிப் போராட்டத்தின் பண்புகளாகும். இந்த காலகட்டத்தில் காந்தியும் அவருடன் சேர்ந்து போராடியோரும்

பலமுறை சிறை சென்றனர். தொடக்கத்தில் ஆங்கில அரசாங்கம் இவர்களை எளிதாக அடக்கியது போல் தோன்றியது. பின்னர் பொதுமக்களும் ஆங்கில அரசாங்கமும் இவர்களின் உண்மையான மற்றும் நேர்மையான வாதங்களை புரிந்துகொண்டு இவர்களுடைய கோரிக்கைகளை ஏற்கும் நிலை ஏற்பட்டது.

இவ்வாறு தனது அறவழிப் போராட்டத்தின் மூலம் தென்னாப்பிரிக்க வாழ் இந்தியரின் சமூக நிலையை மேம்படுத்தும் முயற்சியில் வெற்றி கண்ட காந்தி தாயகம் திரும்பினார்.

இந்திய விடுதலைப் போராட்டத்தில்

தென்னாப்பிரிக்காவில் காந்தி தலைமையேற்று நடத்திய போராட்டங்களைப் பற்றி இந்திய மக்கள் அறிந்திருந்தனர். காந்திக்கு, **கோபாலகிருஷ்ண கோகலே**, **ரவீந்திரநாத் தாகூர்** போன்றோருடன் நட்பு ஏற்பட்டது. காந்தி **இந்திய தேசிய காங்கிரஸ்** இயக்கத்தில் சேர்ந்து ஆங்கிலேயர்க்கு எதிரான விடுதலைப் போராட்டத்தில் முழு வீச்சில் ஈடுபட்டார்.

1921ஆம் ஆண்டு இந்திய தேசிய காங்கிரஸ் இயக்கத்தின் தலைவராக காந்தி தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டார் தலைமையேற்றவுடன் காங்கிரசில் பல மாற்றங்களை அறிமுகப்படுத்தி இயக்கத்திற்கு புத்துயிர் ஊட்டினார் சத்தியாகிரக வழிமுறைகளையும் **சுதேசி** போன்ற கொள்கைகளையும் வலியுறுத்தி காங்கிரஸ் இயக்கத்தை இந்தியாவின் மாபெரும் விடுதலை இயக்கமாக்கினார்.



உப்பு சத்தியாகிரக தண்டி யாத்திரை (மார்ச் 1930)

பிப்ரவரி 1930ல் ஆங்கிலேய அரசு, இந்தியாவில் இந்தியர்களால் தயாரிக்கப்படும் உப்புக்கு வரி விதித்து. மேலும், இந்தியாவில் இந்தியரால் தயாரிக்கப்படும் உப்பை பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கத்தை தவிர வேறு யாரும் விற்கக் கூடாது என்ற சட்டத்தையும் இயற்றியது. இதை விலக்கிக் கொள்ளுமாறு காந்தி பிரிட்டிஷாரிடம் விடுத்த கோரிக்கை நிராகரிக்கப் பட்டது. சத்தியாகிரக முறையில் இதை எதிர்க்க முடிவெடுத்த காந்தி **மார்ச் 2, 1930** அன்று 78 சத்தியாகிரகிகளுடன் **அகமதாபாத்திலிருந்து குஜராத்** கடலோரத்தில் இருந்த **தண்டி** நோக்கி 240 மைல் நடைப் பயணத்தை துவக்கினார். 23 நாட்கள் நடைப் பயணத்திற்குப் பிறகு, தன் சகாக்களுடன் **தண்டி** கடற்கரை வந்து சேர்ந்த காந்தி, அங்கிருந்த கடல் நீரை காய்ச்சி உப்பு தயாரித்து பிரிட்டிஷ் சட்டத்திற்கு எதிராக பகிரங்கமாக பொதுமக்களுக்கு விநியோகித்தார். மேலும் இந்தியாவில் கடலோரத்தில் இருந்த அனைத்து இந்தியர்களையும் இது போல் உப்பு தயாரித்து பயன்படுத்தச் சொன்னார். இந்தியாவின் பல இடங்களில் இது போல் நடந்தது, காந்தி உட்பட பல்லாயிரக் கணக்கான இந்தியர்கள் சிறையிலடைக்கப் பட்டனர். வேறு வழியில்லாமல் பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கம் காந்தியுடன் பேச்சு வார்த்தை நடத்தி இறுதியில் வரியை நீக்கிக் கொண்டது. **உப்புச் சத்தியாகிரகம்** என்று அழைக்கப்படும் இந்நிகழ்வு இந்திய விடுதலைப் போராட்ட சரித்திரத்தில் ஒரு திருப்புமுனையாக கருதப்படுகிறது. **1942ல்** நடைபெற்ற **வெள்ளையனே வெளியேறு** போராட்டத்திலும் காந்தி பெரும் பங்கு வகித்தார்.

இது போன்ற பல போராட்டங்களின் முடிவில் **1947ம்** ஆண்டு **ஆகஸ்ட் 15ஆம்** நாள் இந்தியா சுதந்திர நாடாக மலர்ந்தது ஆனால் காந்தியோ, சுதந்திர கொண்டாட்டங்களில் கலந்து கொள்ளாமல், **இந்தியா-பாகிஸ்தான் பிரிவினையை** நினைத்து மனம் வருந்தி துக்கம் அனுசரித்தார்.

மரணம்

1948ஆம் வருடம் ஜனவரி 30ஆம் நாள் காந்தி நாதூராம் கோட்ஸே என்பவனால் புது தில்லியில் சுட்டுக் கொல்லப்பட்டார்.

கொள்கைகள்

பகவத் கீதை, சமண சமய கொள்கைகள், லியோ டால்ஸ்டாயின் எழுத்துக்கள் போன்றவற்றால் ஈர்க்கப்பட்ட காந்தி, சத்தியம், அகிம்சை ஆகிய கொள்கைகளை தன் வாழ்நாள் முழுவதும் விடாமல் கடைபிடித்தார். அசைவ உணவுகளை தவிர்க்கும் வைணவ குடும்பத்தில் பிறந்த காந்தி, சிறு வயதில் புலால் உணவை சிறிது உண்டாலும், பின்னர் சைவ உணவையே, குறிப்பாக பழங்கள், கடலை, ஆட்டுப்பால் போன்றவற்றையே உண்டு வாழ்ந்தார். சைவ உணவே அசைவ உணவை விட மனித உடலுக்கு ஆரோக்கியமானது என்று தன் சோதனைகள் மூலம் அறிந்ததாக அவர் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளார். 1902 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்குப் பிறகு, பிரம்மச்சரிய விரத்தையும் கடைபிடித்தார். வாரத்திற்கு ஒருநாள் மௌன விரதம் மேற்கொண்டார். தென்னாப்பிரிக்காவிலிருந்து இந்தியா திரும்பியவுடன், மேல்நாட்டு உடை அணிவதைத் தவிர்த்து இந்திய உடைகளையே அணியத் தொடங்கினார். உள்நாட்டில் தயாரிக்கப்படும் காதி உடையையே இந்திய மக்கள் உடுத்தவேண்டும் என்று அறிவுறுத்தினார்.

சுயசரிதை

காந்தி குஜராத்தி மொழியில் எழுதிய சுயசரிதை, சத்திய சோதனை என்ற பெயரில் தமிழ் மொழிலும் *An Autobiography: The Story of My Experiments with Truth* என்ற பெயரில் ஆங்கிலத்திலும் மொழிபெயர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (2 October 1869 – 30 January 1948) was the pre-eminent political and spiritual leader of **India** during the **Indian independence movement**. He was the pioneer of *satyagraha*—resistance to **tyranny** through mass **civil disobedience**, firmly founded upon *ahimsa* or total **non-violence**—which led India to **independence** and has inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. Gandhi is commonly known around the world as Mahatma Gandhi or "Great Soul", an **honorific** first applied to him by **Rabindranath Tagore**), and in India also as (*Bapu* or "Father"). He is officially honoured in **India** as the *Father of the Nation*; his birthday, 2 October, is commemorated there as *Gandhi Jayanti*, a **national holiday**, and worldwide as the **International Day of Non-Violence**.

Gandhi first employed non-violent **civil disobedience** while an expatriate lawyer in **South Africa**, during the resident Indian community's struggle for civil rights. After his return to India in 1915, he organized protests by peasants, farmers, and urban labourers concerning excessive land-tax and discrimination. After assuming leadership of the **Indian National Congress** in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns to ease poverty, expand women's rights, build religious and ethnic amity, end **untouchability**, and increase economic self-reliance. Above all, he aimed to achieve *Swaraj* or the independence of India from foreign domination. Gandhi famously led his followers in the **Non-cooperation movement** that protested the British-imposed salt tax with the 400 km (249 mi) **Dandi Salt March** in 1930. Later he campaigned for the British to *Quit India*. Gandhi was spent a number of years in jail in both South Africa and India at different time periods.

As a practitioner of *ahimsa*, he swore to speak the **truth** and advocated that others do the same. Gandhi lived modestly in a **self-sufficient residential community** and wore the traditional Indian *dhoti* and shawl, woven with yarn he had hand spun on a *charkha*. He ate simple **vegetarian** food, and also undertook long **fasts** as a means of both self-purification and social protest.

Early life and background



A young Gandhi c. 1886.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in [Porbandar](#), a coastal town in present-day [Gujarat, India](#), on 2 October 1869. His father, Karamchand Gandhi (1822-1885), who belonged to the [Hindu Modh](#) community, was the *diwan* (Prime Minister) of the eponymous [Porbander state](#), a small [princely state](#) in the [Kathiawar Agency](#) of [British India](#). His mother, Putlibai, who came from the Hindu Pranami [Vaishnava](#) community, was Karamchand's fourth wife, the first three wives having apparently died in childbirth. Growing up with a devout mother and the [Jain](#) traditions of the region, the young Mohandas absorbed early the influences that would play an important role in his adult life; these included compassion to sentient beings, [vegetarianism](#), [fasting](#) for self-purification, and mutual tolerance between individuals of different creeds.

In May 1883, the 13-year old Mohandas was married to 14-year old [Kasturbai Makhanji](#) (her first name was usually shortened to "Kasturba," and affectionately to "Ba") in an [arranged child marriage](#), as was the custom in the region. However, as was also the custom of the region, the adolescent bride was to spend much time at her parents' house, and away from her husband. In 1885, when Gandhi was 15, the couple's first child was born, but survived only a few days; Gandhi's father, Karamchand Gandhi, had died earlier that year. Mohandas and Kasturbai had four more children, all sons: [Harilal](#), born in 1888; [Manilal](#), born in 1892; [Ramdas](#), born in 1897; and [Devdas](#), born in 1900. At his middle school in Porbandar and high school in Rajkot, Gandhi remained an average student academically. He passed the [matriculation exam](#) for Samaldas College at [Bhavnagar, Gujarat](#) with some difficulty. While there, he was unhappy, in part because his family wanted him to become a [barrister](#).



Gandhi and his wife [Kasturba](#) (1902)

On 4 September 1888, less than a month shy of his nineteenth birthday, Gandhi traveled to [London](#), England, to study law at [University College London](#) and to train as a [barrister](#). His time in [London](#), the Imperial capital, was influenced by a vow he had made to his mother in the presence of the Jain monk Becharji, upon leaving India, to observe the Hindu precepts of abstinence from meat, alcohol, and promiscuity. Although Gandhi experimented with adopting "English" customs—taking dancing lessons for example—he could not stomach his landlady's mutton and cabbage. She pointed him towards one of [London](#)'s few vegetarian restaurants. Rather than simply go along with his mother's wishes, he read about, and intellectually embraced [vegetarianism](#). He joined the [Vegetarian Society](#), was elected to its executive committee, and founded a local chapter. He later credited this with giving him valuable experience in organizing institutions. Some of the vegetarians he met were members of the [Theosophical Society](#), which had been founded in 1875 to further universal brotherhood, and which was devoted to the study of [Buddhist](#) and [Hindu](#) literature. They encouraged Gandhi to read the [Bhagavad Gita](#). Not having shown a particular interest in [religion](#) before, he read works of and about [Hinduism](#), [Christianity](#), [Buddhism](#), [Islam](#) and other religions. He returned to India after being called to the [bar](#) of [England and Wales](#) by the [Inner Temple](#) but had limited success establishing a law practice in [Mumbai](#). Later, after applying and being turned down for a part-time job as a high school teacher, he ended up returning to [Rajkot](#) to make a modest living drafting petitions for litigants, a business he was forced to close when he ran afoul of a British officer. In his autobiography, he refers to this incident as an unsuccessful attempt to lobby on behalf of his older brother. It was in this climate that, in 1893, he accepted a year-long contract from an Indian firm to a post in the [Colony of Natal, South Africa](#), then part of the [British Empire](#).

Civil rights movement in South Africa (1893–1914)

Main article: [Gandhi's work in South Africa](#)



Gandhi in [South Africa](#) (1895)



M.K. Gandhi while serving in the Ambulance Corps during the Boer War.

In South Africa, Gandhi faced discrimination directed at Indians. He was thrown off a train at [Pietermaritzburg](#) after refusing to move from the first class to a third class coach while holding a valid first class ticket. Traveling further on by stagecoach, he was beaten by a driver for refusing to travel on the foot board to make room for a European passenger. He suffered other hardships on the journey as well, including being barred from several hotels. In another incident, the magistrate of a [Durban](#) court ordered Gandhi to remove his [turban](#), which he refused to do. These events were a turning point in his life, awakening him to social injustice and influencing his subsequent social activism. It was through witnessing firsthand the [racism](#), [prejudice](#) and injustice against Indians in South Africa that Gandhi started to question his people's status within the [British Empire](#), and his own place in society.

Gandhi extended his original period of stay in [South Africa](#) to assist Indians in opposing a bill to deny them the right to vote. Though unable to halt the bill's passage, his campaign was successful in drawing attention to the grievances of Indians in South Africa. He founded the [Natal Indian Congress](#) in 1894, and through this organization, he molded the Indian community of South Africa into a

homogeneous political force. In January 1897, when Gandhi returned from a brief trip to India, a white mob attacked and tried to lynch him. In an early indication of the personal values that would shape his later campaigns, he refused to press charges against any member of the mob, stating it was one of his principles not to seek redress for a personal wrong in a court of law.

In 1906, the [Transvaal](#) government promulgated a new Act compelling registration of the colony's Indian population. At a mass protest meeting held in Johannesburg on 11 September that year, Gandhi adopted his still evolving methodology of [satyagraha](#) (devotion to the truth), or non-violent protest, for the first time, calling on his fellow Indians to defy the new law and suffer the punishments for doing so, rather than resist through violent means. This plan was adopted, leading to a seven-year struggle in which thousands of Indians were jailed (including Gandhi), flogged, or even shot, for striking, refusing to register, burning their registration cards, or engaging in other forms of non-violent resistance. While the government was successful in repressing the Indian protesters, the public outcry stemming from the harsh methods employed by the South African government in the face of peaceful Indian protesters finally forced South African General [Jan Christiaan Smuts](#) to negotiate a compromise with Gandhi. Gandhi's ideas took shape and the concept of *satyagraha* matured during this struggle.

Role in Zulu War of 1906

Main article: [Bambatha Rebellion](#)

In 1906, after the British introduced a new poll-tax, [Zulus](#) in South Africa killed two British officers. In response, the British declared a war against the Zulus. Gandhi actively encouraged the British to recruit Indians. He argued that Indians should support the war efforts in order to legitimize their claims to full citizenship. The British, however, refused to commission Indians as army officers. Nonetheless, they accepted Gandhi's offer to let a detachment of Indians volunteer as a stretcher bearer corps to treat wounded British soldiers. This corps was commanded by Gandhi. On 21 July 1906, Gandhi wrote in [Indian Opinion](#): "The corps had been formed at the instance of the Natal Government by way of experiment, in connection with the operations against the Natives consists of twenty three Indians". Gandhi urged the Indian population in South Africa to join the war through his columns in *Indian Opinion*: "If the Government only realized what reserve force is being wasted, they would make use of it and give Indians the opportunity of a thorough training for actual warfare."

In Gandhi's opinion, the Draft Ordinance of 1906 brought the status of Indians below the level of Natives. He therefore urged Indians to resist the Ordinance along the lines of [satyagraha](#) by taking the example of "[Kaffirs](#)". In his words, "Even the half-castes and kaffirs, who are less advanced than we, have resisted the government. The pass law applies to them as well, but they do not take out passes."

In 1927 Gandhi wrote of the event: "The [Boer War](#) had not brought home to me the horrors of war with anything like the vividness that the [Zulu] 'rebellion' did. This was no war but a man-hunt, not only in my opinion, but also in that of many Englishmen with whom I had occasion to talk."

Struggle for Indian Independence (1916–1945)

See also: [Indian Independence Movement](#)

In 1915, Gandhi returned from South Africa to live in India. He spoke at the conventions of the [Indian National Congress](#), but was primarily introduced to Indian issues, politics and the Indian people by [Gopal Krishna Gokhale](#), a respected leader of the Congress Party at the time.

Champaran and Kheda

Main article: [Champaran and Kheda Satyagraha](#)



Gandhi in 1918, at the time of the Kheda and Champaran satyagrahas.

Gandhi's first major achievements came in 1918 with the [Champaran](#) agitation and *Kheda Satyagraha*, although in the latter it was [indigo](#) and other cash crops instead of the food crops necessary for their survival. Suppressed by the militias of the landlords (mostly British), they were given measly compensation, leaving them mired in extreme poverty. The villages were kept extremely dirty and unhygienic; and alcoholism, [untouchability](#) and [purdah](#) were rampant. Now in the throes of a devastating famine, the British levied a tax which they insisted on increasing. The situation was desperate. In [Kheda](#) in [Gujarat](#), the problem was the same. Gandhi established an [ashram](#) there, organizing scores of his veteran supporters and fresh volunteers from the region. He organized a detailed study and survey of the villages,

accounting for the atrocities and terrible episodes of suffering, including the general state of degenerate living. Building on the confidence of villagers, he began leading the clean-up of villages, building of schools and hospitals and encouraging the village leadership to undo and condemn many social evils, as accounted above.

But his main impact came when he was arrested by police on the charge of creating unrest and was ordered to leave the province. Hundreds of thousands of people protested and rallied outside the jail, police stations and courts demanding his release, which the court reluctantly granted. Gandhi led organized protests and strikes against the landlords who, with the guidance of the British government, signed an agreement granting the poor farmers of the region more compensation and control over farming, and cancellation of revenue hikes and its collection until the famine ended. It was during this agitation, that Gandhi was addressed by the people as *Bapu* (Father) and *Mahatma* (Great Soul). In Kheda, [Sardar Patel](#) represented the farmers in negotiations with the British, who suspended revenue collection and released all the prisoners. As a result, Gandhi's fame spread all over the nation.

Non-cooperation

Main article: [Non-cooperation movement](#)

Gandhi employed non-cooperation, non-violence and peaceful resistance as his "weapons" in the struggle against [British](#). In [Punjab](#), the [Jallianwala Bagh massacre](#) of civilians by British troops (also known as the [Amritsar Massacre](#)) caused deep trauma to the nation, leading to increased public anger and acts of violence. Gandhi criticized both the actions of the [British Raj](#) and the retaliatory violence of Indians. He authored the resolution offering condolences to British civilian victims and condemning the riots which, after initial opposition in the party, was accepted following Gandhi's emotional speech advocating his principle that all violence was evil and could not be justified. But it was after the massacre and subsequent violence that Gandhi's mind focused upon obtaining complete self-government and control of all Indian government institutions, maturing soon into [Swaraj](#) or complete individual, spiritual, political independence.



Sabarmati Ashram, Gandhi's home in Gujarat

In December 1921, Gandhi was invested with executive authority on behalf of the **Indian National Congress**. Under his leadership, the Congress was reorganized with a new constitution, with the goal of *Swaraj*. Membership in the party was opened to anyone prepared to pay a token fee. A hierarchy of committees was set up to improve discipline, transforming the party from an elite organization to one of mass national appeal. Gandhi expanded his non-violence platform to include the *swadeshi policy* — the boycott of foreign-made goods, especially British goods. Linked to this was his advocacy that *khadi* (homespun cloth) be worn by all Indians instead of British-made textiles. Gandhi exhorted Indian men and women, rich or poor, to spend time each day spinning *khadi* in support of the independence movement. This was a strategy to inculcate discipline and dedication to weed out the unwilling and ambitious, and to include women in the movement at a time when many thought that such activities were not respectable activities for women. In addition to boycotting British products, Gandhi urged the people to boycott British educational institutions and law courts, to resign from government employment, and to forsake British titles and **honours**.

"Non-cooperation" enjoyed widespread appeal and success, increasing excitement and participation from all strata of Indian society. Yet, just as the movement reached its apex, it ended abruptly as a result of a violent clash in the town of **Chauri Chaura, Uttar Pradesh**, in February 1922. Fearing that the movement was about to take a turn towards violence, and convinced that this would be the undoing of all his work, Gandhi called off the campaign of mass civil disobedience. Gandhi was arrested on 10 March 1922, tried for sedition, and sentenced to six years imprisonment. He began his sentence on 18 March 1922. He was released in February 1924 for an **appendicitis** operation, having served only 2 years.

Without Gandhi's uniting personality, the Indian National Congress began to splinter during his years in prison, splitting into two factions, one led by **Chitta Ranjan Das** and **Motilal Nehru** favouring party participation in the legislatures, and the other led by **Chakravarti Rajagopalachari** and **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**, opposing this move. Furthermore, cooperation among Hindus and Muslims, which had been strong at the height of the non-violence campaign, was breaking down. Gandhi attempted to bridge these differences through many means, including a three-week fast in the autumn of 1924, but with limited success.

Swaraj and the Salt Satyagraha (Salt March)

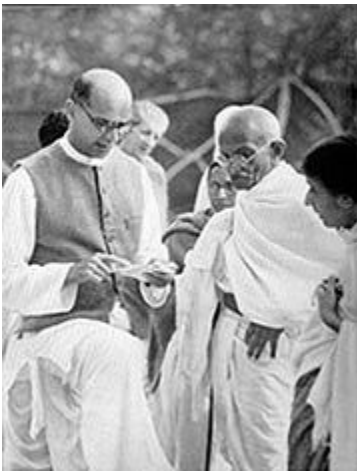
Main article: [Salt Satyagraha](#)



Gandhi at Dandi, 5 April 1930, at the end of the [Salt March](#).

Gandhi stayed out of active politics and as such limelight for most of the 1920s, preferring to resolve the wedge between the Swaraj Party and the Indian National Congress, and expanding initiatives against untouchability, alcoholism, ignorance and poverty. He returned to the fore in 1928. The year before, the British government had appointed a new constitutional reform commission under Sir John Simon, which did not include any Indian as its member. The result was a boycott of the commission by Indian political parties. Gandhi pushed through a resolution at the Calcutta Congress in December 1928 calling on the British government to grant India dominion status or face a new campaign of non-cooperation with complete independence for the country as its goal. Gandhi had not only moderated the views of younger men like [Subhas Chandra Bose](#) and [Jawaharlal Nehru](#), who sought a demand for immediate independence, but also reduced his own call to a one year wait, instead of two. The British did not respond. On 31 December 1929, the flag of India was unfurled in Lahore. 26 January 1930 was celebrated by the Indian National Congress, meeting in Lahore, as India's Independence Day. This day was commemorated by almost every other Indian organization. Gandhi then launched a new satyagraha against the tax on salt in March 1930, highlighted by the famous Salt March to Dandi from 12 March to 6 April, marching 400 kilometres (248 miles) from Ahmedabad to Dandi, Gujarat to make salt himself. Thousands of Indians joined him on this march to the sea. This campaign was one of his most successful at upsetting British hold on India; Britain responded by imprisoning over 60,000 people. The government, represented by [Lord Edward Irwin](#), decided to negotiate with Gandhi. The [Gandhi–Irwin Pact](#) was signed in March 1931. The British Government agreed to set all political prisoners free in return for the suspension of the civil disobedience movement. As a result of the pact, Gandhi was also invited to attend the Round Table Conference in London as the sole

representative of the Indian National Congress. The conference was a disappointment to Gandhi and the nationalists, as it focused on the Indian princes and Indian minorities rather than the transfer of power. Furthermore, Lord Irwin's successor, [Lord Willingdon](#), embarked on a new campaign of controlling and subduing the movement of the nationalists. Gandhi was again arrested, and the government attempted to negate his influence by completely isolating him from his followers. However, this tactic was not successful.



[Mahadev Desai](#) (left) reading out a letter to Gandhi from the [viceroy](#) at Birla House, Bombay, 7 April 1939

In 1932, through the campaigning of the Dalit leader [B. R. Ambedkar](#), the government granted untouchables separate electorates under the new constitution. In protest, Gandhi embarked on a six-day fast in September 1932, successfully forcing the government to adopt a more equitable arrangement via negotiations mediated by the Dalit cricketer turned political leader Palwankar Baloo. This was the start of a new campaign by Gandhi to improve the lives of the untouchables, whom he named Harijans, the children of God. On 8 May 1933 Gandhi began a 21-day fast of self-purification to help the Harijan movement. This new campaign was not universally embraced within the [Dalit](#) community, however, as prominent leader [B. R. Ambedkar](#) condemned Gandhi's use of the term *Harijans* as saying that Dalits were socially immature, and that privileged caste Indians played a paternalistic role. Ambedkar and his allies also felt Gandhi was undermining Dalit political rights. Gandhi, although born into the Vaishya caste, insisted that he was able to speak on behalf of Dalits, despite the availability of Dalit activists such as Ambedkar.

In the summer of 1934, three unsuccessful attempts were made on his life.

When the Congress Party chose to contest elections and accept power under the Federation scheme, Gandhi decided to resign from party membership. He did not disagree with the party's move, but felt that if he resigned, his popularity with Indians would cease to stifle the party's membership, that actually varied from communists, socialists, trade unionists, students, religious conservatives, to those

with pro-business convictions and that these various voices would get a chance to make themselves heard. Gandhi also did not want to prove a target for Raj propaganda by leading a party that had temporarily accepted political accommodation with the Raj.

Gandhi returned to the head in 1936, with the Nehru presidency and the Lucknow session of the Congress. Although Gandhi desired a total focus on the task of winning independence and not speculation about India's future, he did not restrain the Congress from adopting socialism as its goal. Gandhi had a clash with Subhas Bose, who had been elected to the presidency in 1938. Gandhi's main points of contention with Bose were his lack of commitment to democracy, and lack of faith in non-violence. Bose won his second term despite Gandhi's criticism, but left the Congress when the All-India leaders resigned en masse in protest against his abandonment of the principles introduced by Gandhi.

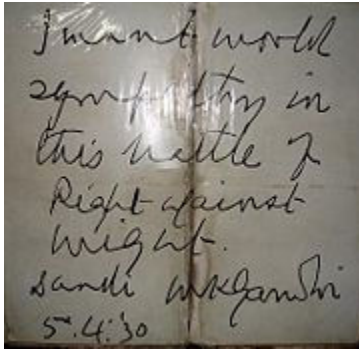
World War II and *Quit India*

Main article: [Quit India Movement](#)



[Jawaharlal Nehru](#) sitting next to Gandhi at the AICC General Session, 1942.

World War II broke out in 1939 when [Nazi Germany](#) invaded [Poland](#). Initially, Gandhi had favored offering "non-violent moral support" to the British effort, but other Congressional leaders were offended by the unilateral inclusion of India into the war, without consultation of the people's representatives. All Congressmen elected to resign from office en masse. After lengthy deliberations, Gandhi declared that India could not be party to a war ostensibly being fought for democratic freedom, while that freedom was denied to India itself. As the war progressed, Gandhi intensified his demand for independence, drafting a resolution calling for the British to [Quit India](#). This was Gandhi's and the Congress Party's most definitive revolt aimed at securing the British exit from Indian shores.



Gandhi's handwriting, on a note preserved at Sabarmati Ashram

Gandhi was criticized by some Congress party members and other Indian political groups, both pro-British and anti-British. Some felt that opposing Britain in its life or death struggle against the evil of Nazism was immoral, and others felt that Gandhi's opposition was insufficient. *Quit India* became the most forceful movement in the history of the struggle, with mass arrests and violence on an unprecedented scale. Thousands of freedom fighters were killed or injured by police gunfire, and hundreds of thousands were arrested. Gandhi and his supporters made it clear they would not support the war effort unless India were granted immediate independence. He even clarified that this time the movement would not be stopped if individual acts of violence were committed, saying that the "*ordered anarchy*" around him was "*worse than real anarchy*." He called on all Congressmen and Indians to maintain discipline via [ahimsa](#), and *Karo Ya Maro* ("Do or Die") in the cause of ultimate freedom.

Gandhi and the entire Congress Working Committee were arrested in [Bombay](#) by the British on 9 August 1942. Gandhi was held for two years in the [Aga Khan Palace](#) in [Pune](#). It was here that Gandhi suffered two terrible blows in his personal life. His 50-year old secretary [Mahadev Desai](#) died of a heart attack 6 days later and his wife Kasturba died after 18 months imprisonment in 22 February 1944; six weeks later Gandhi suffered a severe malaria attack. He was released before the end of the war on 6 May 1944 because of his failing health and necessary surgery; the Raj did not want him to die in prison and enrage the nation. Although the Quit India movement had moderate success in its objective, the ruthless suppression of the movement brought order to India by the end of 1943. At the end of the war, the British gave clear indications that power would be transferred to Indian hands. At this point Gandhi called off the struggle, and around 100,000 political prisoners were released, including the Congress's leadership.

Freedom and partition of India

Gandhi advised the Congress to reject the proposals the [British Cabinet Mission](#) offered in 1946, as he was deeply suspicious of the *grouping* proposed for Muslim-majority states—Gandhi viewed this as a precursor to partition. However, this became one of the few times the Congress broke from Gandhi's advice (though not his leadership), as Nehru and Patel knew that if the Congress did not approve the plan, the control of government would pass to the [Muslim League](#). Between 1946 and 1948, over 5,000 people were killed in violence. Gandhi was vehemently opposed to any plan that partitioned India into two separate countries. An overwhelming majority of Muslims living in India, side by side with Hindus and Sikhs, were in favour of Partition. Additionally [Muhammad Ali Jinnah](#), the leader of the Muslim League, commanded widespread support in [West Punjab](#), [Sindh](#), [North-West Frontier Province](#) and [East Bengal](#). The partition plan was approved by the Congress leadership as the only way to prevent a wide-scale Hindu-Muslim civil war. Congress leaders knew that Gandhi would viscerally oppose partition, and it was impossible for the Congress to go ahead without his agreement, for Gandhi's support in the party and throughout India was strong. Gandhi's closest colleagues had accepted partition as the best way out, and [Sardar Patel](#) endeavoured to convince Gandhi that it was the only way to avoid civil war. A devastated Gandhi gave his assent.

He conducted extensive dialogue with Muslim and Hindu community leaders, working to cool passions in northern India, as well as in [Bengal](#). Despite the [Indo-Pakistani War of 1947](#), he was troubled when the Government decided to deny Pakistan the 55 [crores](#) (550 million [Indian rupees](#)) due as per agreements made by the Partition Council. Leaders like [Sardar Patel](#) feared that Pakistan would use the money to bankroll the war against India. Gandhi was also devastated when demands resurged for all Muslims to be deported to Pakistan, and when Muslim and Hindu leaders expressed frustration and an inability to come to terms with one another. He launched his last fast-unto-death in [Delhi](#), asking that all communal violence be ended once and for all, and that the payment of 550 million rupees be made to Pakistan. Gandhi feared that instability and insecurity in Pakistan would increase their anger against India, and violence would spread across the borders. He further feared that Hindus and Muslims would renew their enmity and that this would precipitate open civil war. After emotional debates with his life-long colleagues, Gandhi refused to budge, and the Government rescinded its policy and made the payment to Pakistan. Hindu, Muslim and Sikh community leaders, including the [Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh](#) and [Hindu Mahasabha](#) assured him that they would renounce violence and call for peace. Gandhi thus broke his fast by sipping orange juice.

Assassination

See also: [Assassination of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi](#)



Raj Ghat: Gandhi's ashes at Aga Khan Palace (Pune, India).

On 30 January 1948, Gandhi was shot and killed while having his nightly public walk on the grounds of the *Birla Bhavan* ([Birla House](#)) in [New Delhi](#). The assassin, [Nathuram Godse](#), was a Hindu radical with links to the extremist [Hindu Mahasabha](#), who held Gandhi responsible for weakening India by insisting upon a payment to Pakistan. Godse and his co-conspirator [Narayan Apte](#) were later tried and convicted; they were executed on 15 November 1949. Gandhi's memorial (or *Samādhi*) at [Rāj Ghāt](#), [New Delhi](#), bears the epigraph "Hē Ram", ([Devanagari](#): or, *He Rām*), which may be translated as "Oh God". These are widely believed to be Gandhi's last words after he was shot, though the veracity of this statement has been disputed. [Jawaharlal Nehru](#) addressed the nation through radio:

“ Friends and comrades, the light has gone out of our lives, and there is darkness everywhere, and I do not quite know what to tell you or how to say it. Our beloved leader, Bapu as we called him, the father of the nation, is no more. Perhaps I am wrong to say that; nevertheless, we will not see him again, as we have seen him for these many years, we will not run to him for advice or seek solace from him, and that is a terrible blow, ” not only for me, but for millions and millions in this country.

—[Jawaharlal Nehru](#), address to Gandhi

Gandhi's ashes were poured into urns which were sent across India for memorial services. Most were immersed at the [Sangam at Allahabad](#) on 12 February 1948 but some were secretly taken away. In 1997, [Tushar Gandhi](#) immersed the contents of one urn, found in a bank vault and reclaimed through the courts, at the [Sangam at Allahabad](#). On 30 January 2008 the contents of another urn were immersed at [Girgaum Chowpatty](#) by the family after a Dubai-based businessman had sent it to a [Mumbai](#) museum. Another urn has ended up in a palace of the [Aga Khan](#) in [Pune](#) (where he had been imprisoned from 1942 to 1944) and another in the [Self-Realization Fellowship Lake Shrine](#) in [Los Angeles](#). The family is aware that these enshrined ashes could be misused for political purposes but does not want to have them removed because it would entail breaking the shrines.

Gandhi's principles

See also: [Gandhism](#)

Truth

Gandhi dedicated his life to the wider purpose of discovering [truth](#), or *Satya*. He tried to achieve this by learning from his own mistakes and conducting experiments on himself. He called his autobiography *The Story of My Experiments with Truth*.

Gandhi stated that the most important battle to fight was overcoming his own demons, fears, and insecurities. Gandhi summarized his beliefs first when he said "[God](#) is Truth". He would later change this statement to "Truth is God". Thus, *Satya* (Truth) in Gandhi's philosophy is "God".

Nonviolence

Although Mahatama Gandhi was in no way the originator of the principle of non-violence, he was the first to apply it in the political field on a huge scale. The concept of [nonviolence](#) (*ahimsa*) and [nonresistance](#) has a long history in Indian religious thought and has had many revivals in Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, Jewish and Christian contexts. Gandhi explains his philosophy and way of life in his autobiography *The Story of My Experiments with Truth*. He was quoted as saying:

"When I despair, I remember that all through history the way of truth and love has always won. There have been tyrants and murderers and for a time they seem invincible, but in the end, they always fall — think of it, always."

"What difference does it make to the dead, the orphans, and the homeless, whether the mad destruction is wrought under the name of totalitarianism or the holy name of liberty and democracy?"

"An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind."

"There are many causes that I am prepared to die for but no causes that I am prepared to kill for."

In applying these principles, Gandhi did not balk from taking them to their most logical extremes in envisioning a world where even government, police and armies were nonviolent. The quotations below are from the book "For Pacifists."

The science of war leads one to dictatorship, pure and simple. The science of non-violence alone can lead one to pure democracy...Power based on love is thousand times more effective and permanent than power derived from fear of punishment....It is a blasphemy to say non-violence can be practiced only by individuals and never by nations which are composed of individuals...The nearest approach to purest anarchy would be a democracy

based on non-violence...A society organized and run on the basis of complete non-violence would be the purest anarchy

I have conceded that even in a non-violent state a police force may be necessary...Police ranks will be composed of believers in non-violence. The people will instinctively render them every help and through mutual cooperation they will easily deal with the ever decreasing disturbances...Violent quarrels between labor and capital and strikes will be few and far between in a non-violent state because the influence of the non-violent majority will be great as to respect the principle elements in society. Similarly, there will be no room for communal disturbances....

A non-violent army acts unlike armed men, as well in times of peace as in times of disturbances. Theirs will be the duty of bringing warring communities together, carrying peace propaganda, engaging in activities that would bring and keep them in touch with every single person in their parish or division. Such an army should be ready to cope with any emergency, and in order to still the frenzy of mobs should risk their lives in numbers sufficient for that purpose. ...Satyagraha (truth-force) brigades can be organized in every village and every block of buildings in the cities. [If the non-violent society is attacked from without] there are two ways open to non-violence. To yield possession, but non-cooperate with the aggressor...prefer death to submission. The second way would be non-violent resistance by the people who have been trained in the non-violent way...The unexpected spectacle of endless rows upon rows of men and women simply dying rather than surrender to the will of an aggressor must ultimately melt him and his soldiery...A nation or group which has made non-violence its final policy cannot be subjected to slavery even by the atom bomb.... The level of non-violence in that nation, if that even happily comes to pass, will naturally have risen so high as to command universal respect.

In accordance with these views, in 1940, when invasion of the British Isles by Nazi Germany looked imminent, Gandhi offered the following advice to the British people (*Non-Violence in Peace and War*):

"I would like you to lay down the arms you have as being useless for saving you or humanity. You will invite Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini to take what they want of the countries you call your possessions...If these gentlemen choose to occupy your homes, you will vacate them. If they do not give you free passage out, you will allow yourselves, man, woman, and child, to be slaughtered, but you will refuse to owe allegiance to them."

In a post-war interview in 1946, he offered a view at an even further extreme:

"The Jews should have offered themselves to the butcher's knife. They should have thrown themselves into the sea from cliffs."

However, Gandhi was aware that this level of nonviolence required incredible faith and courage, which he realized not everyone possessed. He therefore advised that everyone need not keep to nonviolence, especially if it were used as a cover for cowardice:

"Gandhi guarded against attracting to his *satyagraha* movement those who feared to take up arms or felt themselves incapable of resistance. 'I do believe,' he wrote, 'that where there is only a choice between cowardice and violence, I would advise violence.'"

"At every meeting I repeated the warning that unless they felt that in non-violence they had come into possession of a force infinitely superior to the one they had and in the use of which they were adept, they should have nothing to do with non-violence and resume the arms they possessed before. It must never be said of the [Khudai Khidmatgars](#) that once so brave, they had become or been made cowards under [Badshah Khan](#)'s influence. Their bravery consisted not in being good marksmen but in defying death and being ever ready to bare their breasts to the bullets."

Vegetarianism

As a young child, Gandhi experimented with meat-eating. This was due partially to his inherent curiosity as well as his rather persuasive peer and friend Sheikh Mehtab. The idea of [vegetarianism](#) is deeply ingrained in Hindu and [Jain](#) traditions in India, and, in his native land of [Gujarat](#), most Hindus were vegetarian and so are almost all Jains. The Gandhi family was no exception. Before leaving for his studies in London, Gandhi made a promise to his mother, Putlibai and his uncle, Becharji Swami that he would abstain from eating meat, taking alcohol, and engaging in promiscuity. He held fast to his promise and gained more than a diet: he gained a basis for his life-long philosophies. As Gandhi grew into adulthood, he became a strict [vegetarian](#). He wrote the book *The Moral Basis of Vegetarianism* and several articles on the subject, some of which were published in the London Vegetarian Society's publication, *The Vegetarian*. During this period, the young Gandhi became inspired by many great minds and was befriended by the chairman of the London Vegetarian Society, Dr. Josiah Oldfield.

Having also read and admired the work of [Henry Stephens Salt](#), the young Mohandas met and often corresponded with the vegetarian campaigner. Gandhi spent much time advocating vegetarianism during and after his time in London. To Gandhi, a vegetarian diet would not only satisfy the requirements of the body, it would also serve an economic purpose as meat was, and still is, generally more expensive than grains, vegetables, and fruits. Also, many Indians of the time struggled with low income, thus vegetarianism was seen not only as a spiritual practice but also a practical one. He abstained from eating for long periods, using [fasting](#) as a form of political protest. He refused to eat until his death or his demands were met. It was noted in his autobiography that vegetarianism was the beginning of his deep commitment to [Brahmacharya](#); without total control of the palate, his success in Brahmacharya would likely falter.

Gandhi had been a [fruitarian](#), but started taking goat's milk on the advice of his doctor. He never took dairy products obtained from cows because of his view

initially that milk is not the natural diet of man, disgust for **cow blowing**, and, specifically, because of a vow to his late mother.

Brahmacharya

When Gandhi was 16 his father became very ill. Being very devoted to his parents, he attended to his father at all times during his illness. However, one night, Gandhi's uncle came to relieve Gandhi for a while. He retired to his bedroom where carnal desires overcame him and he made love to his wife. Shortly afterward a servant came to report that Gandhi's father had just died. Gandhi felt tremendous guilt and never could forgive himself. He came to refer to this event as "double shame." The incident had significant influence in Gandhi becoming **celibate** at the age of 36, while still married.

This decision was deeply influenced by the philosophy of **Brahmacharya** — spiritual and practical purity — largely associated with celibacy and **asceticism**. Gandhi saw Brahmacharya as a means of becoming close with God and as a primary foundation for self realization. In his autobiography he tells of his battle against lustful urges and fits of jealousy with his childhood bride, **Kasturba**. He felt it his personal obligation to remain celibate so that he could learn to love, rather than lust. For Gandhi, Brahmacharya meant "control of the senses in thought, word and deed."

Simplicity

Gandhi earnestly believed that a person involved in social service should lead a **simple life** which he thought could lead to **Brahmacharya**. His **simplicity** began by renouncing the western lifestyle he was leading in South Africa. He called it "reducing himself to zero," which entailed giving up unnecessary expenditure, embracing a simple lifestyle and washing his own clothes. On one occasion he returned the gifts bestowed to him from the nats for his diligent service to the community.

Gandhi spent one day of each week in silence. He believed that abstaining from speaking brought him **inner peace**. This influence was drawn from the Hindu principles of *mauna* (**Sanskrit**:मौनं — silence) and *shanti* (**Sanskrit**:शान्ति — peace).

On such days he communicated with others by writing on paper. For three and a half years, from the age of 37, Gandhi refused to read newspapers, claiming that the tumultuous state of world affairs caused him more confusion than his own inner unrest.

After reading **John Ruskin's** *Unto This Last*, he decided to change his lifestyle and create a commune called *Phoenix Settlement*.

Upon returning to India from South Africa, where he had enjoyed a successful legal practice, he gave up wearing Western-style clothing, which he associated with wealth and success. He dressed to be accepted by the poorest person in India,

advocating the use of homespun cloth (*khadi*). Gandhi and his followers adopted the practice of weaving their own clothes from thread they themselves spun, and encouraged others to do so. While Indian workers were often idle due to unemployment, they had often bought their clothing from industrial manufacturers owned by British interests. It was Gandhi's view that if Indians made their own clothes, it would deal an economic blow to the British establishment in India. Consequently, the [spinning wheel](#) was later incorporated into the flag of the Indian National Congress. He subsequently wore a [dhoti](#) for the rest of his life to express the simplicity of his life.

Faith

Gandhi was born a Hindu and practised [Hinduism](#) all his life, deriving most of his principles from Hinduism. As a common Hindu, he believed all religions to be equal, and rejected all efforts to convert him to a different faith. He was an avid theologian and read extensively about all major religions. He had the following to say about Hinduism:

"Hinduism as I know it entirely satisfies my soul, fills my whole being...When doubts haunt me, when disappointments stare me in the face, and when I see not one ray of light on the horizon, I turn to the [Bhagavad Gita](#), and find a verse to comfort me; and I immediately begin to smile in the midst of overwhelming sorrow. My life has been full of tragedies and if they have not left any visible and indelible effect on me, I owe it to the teachings of the *Bhagavad Gita*."



Gandhi Smriti (The house Gandhi lodged in the last 4 months of his life has now become a monument, New Delhi)

Gandhi wrote a commentary on the *Bhagavad Gita* in [Gujarati](#). The Gujarati manuscript was translated into [English](#) by Mahadev Desai, who provided an additional introduction and commentary. It was published with a Foreword by Gandhi in 1946.

Gandhi believed that at the core of every religion was truth and love (compassion, nonviolence and [the Golden Rule](#)). He also questioned what he saw as hypocrisy, malpractices, and dogma in all religions, including his own, and he was a tireless advocate for social reform in religion. Some of his comments on various religions are:

"Thus if I could not accept Christianity either as a perfect, or the greatest religion, neither was I then convinced of Hinduism being such. Hindu defects were pressingly visible to me. If untouchability could be a part of Hinduism, it could but be a rotten part or an excrescence. I could not understand the *raison d'etre* of a multitude of sects and castes. What was the meaning of saying that the Vedas were the inspired Word of God? If they were inspired, why not also the Bible and the Koran? As Christian friends were endeavouring to convert me, so were Muslim friends. Abdullah Seth had kept on inducing me to study Islam, and of course he had always something to say regarding its beauty." (source: [his autobiography](#))

"As soon as we lose the moral basis, we cease to be religious. There is no such thing as religion over-riding morality. Man, for instance, cannot be untruthful, cruel or incontinent and claim to have God on his side."

"The sayings of Muhammad are a treasure of wisdom, not only for Muslims but for all of mankind."

"I like your Christ, I do not like your Christians."

Later in his life when he was asked whether he was a Hindu, he replied:

"Yes I am. I am also a Christian, a Muslim, a Buddhist and a Jew."

In spite of their deep reverence to each other, Gandhi and [Rabindranath Tagore](#) engaged in protracted debates more than once. These debates exemplify the philosophical differences between the two most famous Indians at the time. On 15 January 1934, an earthquake hit [Bihar](#) and caused extensive damage and loss of life. Gandhi maintained this was because of the sin committed by upper caste Hindus by not letting untouchables in their temples (Gandhi was committed to the cause of improving the fate of untouchables, referring to them as [Harijans](#), people of [Krishna](#)). Tagore vehemently opposed Gandhi's stance, maintaining that an earthquake can only be caused by natural forces, not moral reasons, however repugnant the practice of untouchability may be.

Writings



Gandhi's journals

Gandhi was a prolific writer. For decades he edited several newspapers including [Harijan](#) in [Gujarati](#), [Hindi](#) and English; [Indian Opinion](#) while in South Africa and,

Young India, in English, and Navajivan, a Gujarati monthly, on his return to India. Later Navajivan was also published in Hindi. In addition, he wrote letters almost every day to individuals and newspapers.

Gandhi also wrote a few books including his autobiography, *An Autobiography of My Experiments with Truth*, *Satyagraha in South Africa* about his struggle there, *Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule*, a political pamphlet, and a paraphrase in Gujarati of John Ruskin's *Unto This Last*.^[47] This last essay can be considered his program on economics. He also wrote extensively on vegetarianism, diet and health, religion, social reforms, etc. Gandhi usually wrote in Gujarati, though he also revised the Hindi and English translations of his books.

Gandhi's complete works were published by the Indian government under the name *The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi* in the 1960s. The writings comprise about 50,000 pages published in about a hundred volumes. In 2000, a revised edition of the complete works sparked a controversy, as Gandhian followers argue that the government incorporated the changes for political purposes. The Indian government later withdrew the revised edition.

Books on Gandhi

Several biographers have undertaken the task of describing Gandhi's life. Among them, two works stand out: D. G. Tendulkar with his *Mahatma. Life of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi* in eight volumes, and Pyarelal and Sushila Nayar with their *Mahatma Gandhi* in 10 volumes. Colonel G. B. Singh from the US Army wrote the book *Gandhi: Behind the Mask of Divinity*. In the book, G. B. Singh argues that much of the existing Gandhi literature has promulgated from Gandhi's own autobiographies and there is little critical review of Gandhi's words and actions. In his thesis built on Gandhi's own words, letters and newspapers columns and his actions, Singh argues that Gandhi had a racial dislike for the native black Africans and later against the white British in India. Singh's later work with Dr. Tim Watson called *Gandhi Under Cross Examination* (2008) argues that Gandhi himself gave various varying accounts of the famous train incident in South Africa and the authors argue that this incident did not happen as understood today.

Followers and influence

“ Christ gave us the goals and Mahatma Gandhi the tactics. ”

— Martin Luther King Jr, 1955

Gandhi influenced important leaders and political movements. Leaders of the **civil rights movement** in the United States, including **Martin Luther King** and **James Lawson**, drew from the writings of Gandhi in the development of their own theories

about non-violence. Anti-**apartheid** activist and former President of **South Africa**, **Nelson Mandela**, was inspired by Gandhi. Others include **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan**, **Steve Biko**, **Aung San Suu Kyi** and Philippine opposition leader during the dictatorship of **Ferdinand Marcos**, **Benigno Aquino, Jr.**

Gandhi's life and teachings inspired many who specifically referred to Gandhi as their mentor or who dedicated their lives to spreading Gandhi's ideas. In Europe, **Romain Rolland** was the first to discuss Gandhi in his 1924 book *Mahatma Gandhi*, and Brazilian **anarchist** and **feminist Maria Lacerda de Moura** wrote about Gandhi in her work on pacifism. In 1931, notable European physicist **Albert Einstein** exchanged written letters with Gandhi, and called him "a role model for the generations to come" in a later writing about him. **Lanza del Vasto** went to India in 1936 intending to live with Gandhi; he later returned to Europe to spread Gandhi's philosophy and founded the **Community of the Ark** in 1948 (modeled after Gandhi's ashrams). **Madeleine Slade** (known as "Mirabehn") was the daughter of a British admiral who spent much of her adult life in India as a devotee of Gandhi.

In addition, the British musician **John Lennon** referred to Gandhi when discussing his views on non-violence. At the **Cannes Lions International Advertising Festival** in 2007, former **U.S.** Vice-President and environmentalist **Al Gore** spoke of Gandhi's influence on him. Finally, prior to becoming President of the United States, then-Senator **Barack Obama** noted that:

Throughout my life, I have always looked to Mahatma Gandhi as an inspiration, because he embodies the kind of transformational change that can be made when ordinary people come together to do extraordinary things. That is why his portrait hangs in my Senate office: to remind me that real results will come not just from Washington – they will come from the people.

Legacy



The centennial commemorative statue of Mahatma Gandhi in the center of downtown **Pietermaritzburg**, **South Africa**.



The Martyr's Column at the Gandhi Smriti in [New Delhi](#), marks the spot where he was assassinated.



[Rajghat](#) in [New Delhi](#), India marks the spot of Gandhi's cremation in 1948



Statue of Gandhi in [Waikiki](#), [Honolulu](#), [O'ahu](#), [Hawaii](#). May 16, 2007.



Embarcadero Neighbourhood in **San Francisco**, 1 Ferry Building Ferry Building parking lot, San Francisco, CA 94199 USA

Gandhi's birthday, 2 October, is a **national holiday in India, Gandhi Jayanti**. On 15 June 2007, it was announced that the "**United Nations General Assembly**" has "unanimously adopted" a resolution declaring 2 October as "the **International Day of Non-Violence**."

India observes January 30, the day of his assassination, as Martyr's Day, to commemorate those who gave up their lives in service of the Indian nation.

The word ***Mahatma***, while often mistaken for Gandhi's given name in the West, is taken from the **Sanskrit** words *maha* meaning *Great* and *atma* meaning *Soul*. Most sources, such as Dutta and Robinson's *Rabindranath Tagore: An Anthology*, state that **Rabindranath Tagore** first accorded the title of *Mahatma* to Gandhi. Other sources state that **Nautamlal Bhagavanji Mehta** accorded him this title on 21 January 1915. In his autobiography, Gandhi nevertheless explains that he never felt worthy of the honour. According to the *manpatra*, the name *Mahatma* was given in response to Gandhi's admirable sacrifice in manifesting justice and truth.

Time magazine named Gandhi the **Man of the Year** in 1930. Gandhi was also the runner-up to **Albert Einstein** as "**Person of the Century**" at the end of 1999. Time Magazine named **The Dalai Lama**, **Lech Wałęsa**, **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.**, **Cesar Chavez**, **Aung San Suu Kyi**, **Benigno Aquino, Jr.**, **Desmond Tutu**, and **Nelson Mandela** as *Children of Gandhi* and his spiritual heirs to non-violence. The **Government of India** awards the annual **Mahatma Gandhi Peace Prize** to distinguished social workers, world leaders and citizens. **Nelson Mandela**, the leader of South Africa's struggle to eradicate racial discrimination and segregation, is a prominent non-Indian recipient.



Monument of Gandhi in [Moscow](#)



Sculpture of Gandhi in [Union Square, New York](#).

In 1996, the [Government of India](#) introduced the Mahatma Gandhi series of currency notes in [rupees](#) 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 denomination. Today, all the currency notes in circulation in India contain a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi. In 1969, the United Kingdom issued a series of stamps commemorating the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi.

In the United Kingdom, there are several prominent statues of Gandhi, most notably in [Tavistock Square, London](#) near [University College London](#) where he studied law. 30 January is commemorated in the United Kingdom as the "National Gandhi Remembrance Day." In the United States, there are statues of Gandhi outside the [Union Square Park](#) in [New York City](#), and the [Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site](#) in [Atlanta](#), and on Massachusetts Avenue in [Washington, D.C.](#), near the Indian Embassy, There is a Gandhi statue in San Francisco Embarcadero Neighborhood. The city of [Pietermaritzburg, South Africa](#)—where Gandhi was ejected from a first-class train in 1893—now hosts a commemorative statue. There are wax statues of Gandhi at the [Madame Tussaud's](#) wax museums in [London](#), [New York](#), and other cities around the world.

Gandhi never received the [Nobel Peace Prize](#), although he was nominated five times between 1937 and 1948, including the first-ever nomination by the [American Friends Service Committee](#). Decades later, the Nobel Committee publicly declared its regret for the omission, and admitted to deeply divided nationalistic opinion denying the award. Mahatma Gandhi was to receive the Prize in 1948, but his assassination prevented the award. The war breaking out between the newly created

states of India and [Pakistan](#) could have been an additional complicating factor that year. The Prize was not awarded in 1948, the year of Gandhi's death, on the grounds that "there was no suitable living candidate" that year, and when the [Dalai Lama](#) was awarded the Prize in 1989, the chairman of the committee said that this was "in part a tribute to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi."

In New Delhi, the Birla Bhavan, or Birla House, the home of [Ghanshyam Das Birla](#), where Gandhi was assassinated on 30 January 1948, was acquired by the Government of India in 1971 and opened to the public in 1973 as the Gandhi Smriti or "Gandhi Remembrance". It preserves the room where Mahatma Gandhi lived the last four months of his life and the grounds where he was shot while holding his nightly public walk. A Martyr's Column now marks the place where Mohandas Gandhi was assassinated.

On 30 January every year, on the anniversary of the death of Mahatma Gandhi, in schools of many countries is observed the [School Day of Non-violence and Peace \(DENIP\)](#), founded in Spain in 1964. In countries with a Southern Hemisphere school calendar, it can be observed on 30 March or thereabouts.

Ideals and criticisms

Gandhi's rigid [ahimsa](#) implies [pacifism](#), and is thus a source of criticism from across the political spectrum.

Concept of partition

As a rule, Gandhi was opposed to the concept of [partition](#) as it contradicted his vision of religious unity. Of the [partition of India to create Pakistan](#), he wrote in [Harijan](#) on 6 October 1946:

[The demand for Pakistan] as put forth by the Moslem League is un-Islamic and I have not hesitated to call it sinful. Islam stands for unity and the brotherhood of mankind, not for disrupting the oneness of the human family. Therefore, those who want to divide India into possibly warring groups are enemies alike of India and Islam. They may cut me into pieces but they cannot make me subscribe to something which I consider to be wrong [...] we must not cease to aspire, in spite of [the] wild talk, to befriend all Moslems and hold them fast as prisoners of our love.

However, as Homer Jack notes of Gandhi's long correspondence with [Jinnah](#) on the topic of Pakistan: "Although Gandhi was personally opposed to the partition of India, he proposed an agreement...which provided that the Congress and the Moslem League would cooperate to attain independence under a provisional government, after which the question of partition would be decided by a plebiscite in the districts having a Moslem majority."

These dual positions on the topic of the partition of India opened Gandhi up to criticism from both Hindus and Muslims. [Muhammad Ali Jinnah](#) and contemporary Pakistanis condemned Gandhi for undermining Muslim political rights. [Vinayak Damodar Savarkar](#) and his allies condemned Gandhi, accusing him of politically appeasing Muslims while turning a blind eye to their atrocities against Hindus, and for allowing the creation of Pakistan (despite having publicly declared that "before partitioning India, my body will have to be cut into two pieces"). This continues to be politically contentious: some, like Pakistani-American historian [Ayesha Jalal](#) argue that Gandhi and the Congress's unwillingness to share power with the Muslim League hastened partition; others, like [Hindu nationalist](#) politician [Pravin Togadia](#) have also criticized Gandhi's leadership and actions on this topic, but indicating that excessive weakness on his part led to the division of India.

Gandhi also expressed his dislike for [partition](#) during the late 1930s in response to the topic of the [partition of Palestine to create Israel](#). He stated in *Harijan* on 26 October 1938:

Several letters have been received by me asking me to declare my views about the Arab-Jew question in Palestine and [persecution of the Jews in Germany](#). It is not without hesitation that I venture to offer my views on this very difficult question. My sympathies are all with the Jews. I have known them intimately in South Africa. Some of them became life-long companions. Through these friends I came to learn much of their age-long persecution. They have been the untouchables of Christianity [...] But my sympathy does not blind me to the requirements of justice. The cry for the national home for the Jews does not make much appeal to me. The sanction for it is sought in the Bible and the tenacity with which the Jews have hankered after return to Palestine. Why should they not, like other peoples of the earth, make that country their home where they are born and where they earn their livelihood? Palestine belongs to the Arabs in the same sense that England belongs to the English or France to the French. It is wrong and inhuman to impose the Jews on the Arabs. What is going on in Palestine today cannot be justified by any moral code of conduct.

Rejection of violent resistance

Gandhi also came under some political fire for his criticism of those who attempted to achieve independence through more violent means. His refusal to protest against the hanging of [Bhagat Singh](#), [Sukhdev](#), [Udham Singh](#) and [Rajguru](#) were sources of condemnation among some parties.

Of this criticism, Gandhi stated, "There was a time when people listened to me because I showed them how to give fight to the British without arms when they had no arms...but today I am told that my non-violence can be of no avail against the [Hindu–Moslem riots] and, therefore, people should arm themselves for self-defense."

He continued this argument in a number of articles reprinted in Homer Jack's *The Gandhi Reader: A Sourcebook of His Life and Writings*. In the first, "Zionism and Anti-Semitism," written in 1938, Gandhi commented upon the 1930s [persecution of](#)

the Jews in Germany within the context of **Satyagraha**. He offered non-violence as a method of combating the difficulties Jews faced in Germany, stating,

If I were a Jew and were born in Germany and earned my livelihood there, I would claim Germany as my home even as the tallest Gentile German might, and challenge him to shoot me or cast me in the dungeon; I would refuse to be expelled or to submit to discriminating treatment. And for doing this I should not wait for the fellow Jews to join me in civil resistance, but would have confidence that in the end the rest were bound to follow my example. If one Jew or all the Jews were to accept the prescription here offered, he or they cannot be worse off than now. And suffering voluntarily undergone will bring them an inner strength and joy...the calculated violence of Hitler may even result in a general massacre of the Jews by way of his first answer to the declaration of such hostilities. But if the Jewish mind could be prepared for voluntary suffering, even the massacre I have imagined could be turned into a day of thanksgiving and joy that Jehovah had wrought deliverance of the race even at the hands of the tyrant. For to the God-fearing, death has no terror.

Gandhi was highly criticized for these statements and responded in the article "Questions on the Jews" with "Friends have sent me two newspaper cuttings criticizing my appeal to the Jews. The two critics suggest that in presenting non-violence to the Jews as a remedy against the wrong done to them, I have suggested nothing new...what I have pleaded for is renunciation of violence of the heart and consequent active exercise of the force generated by the great renunciation.

Gandhi's statements regarding Jews facing the impending **Holocaust** have attracted criticism from a number of commentators. **Martin Buber** wrote a sharply critical open letter to Gandhi on 24 February 1939. Buber asserted that the comparison between British treatment of Indian subjects and Nazi treatment of Jews was inapposite; moreover, he noted that when Indians were the victims of persecution, Gandhi had, on occasion, supported the use of force.

Gandhi commented upon the 1930s **persecution of the Jews in Germany** within the context of **Satyagraha**. In the November 1938 article on the Nazi persecution of the Jews quoted above, he offered non-violence as a solution:

The German persecution of the Jews seems to have no parallel in history. The tyrants of old never went so mad as Hitler seems to have gone. And he is doing it with religious zeal. For he is propounding a new religion of exclusive and militant nationalism in the name of which any inhumanity becomes an act of humanity to be rewarded here and hereafter. The crime of an obviously mad but intrepid youth is being visited upon his whole race with unbelievable ferocity. If there ever could be a justifiable war in the name of and for humanity, a war against Germany, to prevent the wanton persecution of a whole race, would be completely justified. But I do not believe in any war. A discussion of the pros and cons of such a war is therefore outside my horizon or province. But if there can be no war against Germany, even for such a crime as is being committed against the Jews, surely there can be no alliance with Germany. How can there be alliance between a nation which claims to stand for justice and democracy and one which is the declared enemy of both?"

Early South African articles

Some of Gandhi's early South African articles are controversial. On 7 March 1908, Gandhi wrote in the *Indian Opinion* of his time in a South African prison: "Kaffirs are as a rule uncivilized - the convicts even more so. They are troublesome, very dirty and live almost like animals." Writing on the subject of immigration in 1903, Gandhi commented: "We believe as much in the purity of race as we think they do... We believe also that the white race in South Africa should be the predominating race." During his time in South Africa, Gandhi protested repeatedly about the social classification of blacks with Indians, who he described as "undoubtedly infinitely superior to the Kaffirs". It is worth noting that during Gandhi's time, the term *Kaffir* had a different connotation than its present-day usage. Remarks such as these have led some to accuse Gandhi of racism.

Two professors of history who specialize in South Africa, Surendra Bhana and Goolam Vahed, examined this controversy in their text, *The Making of a Political Reformer: Gandhi in South Africa, 1893–1914*. (New Delhi: Manohar, 2005). They focus in Chapter 1, "Gandhi, Africans and Indians in Colonial Natal" on the relationship between the African and Indian communities under "White rule" and policies which enforced segregation (and, they argue, inevitable conflict between these communities). Of this relationship they state that, "the young Gandhi was influenced by segregationist notions prevalent in the 1890s." At the same time, they state, "Gandhi's experiences in jail seemed to make him more sensitive to their plight...the later Gandhi mellowed; he seemed much less categorical in his expression of prejudice against Africans, and much more open to seeing points of common cause. His negative views in the Johannesburg jail were reserved for hardened African prisoners rather than Africans generally."

Former President of South Africa Nelson Mandela is a follower of Gandhi, despite efforts in 2003 on the part of Gandhi's critics to prevent the unveiling of a statue of Gandhi in Johannesburg. Bhana and Vahed commented on the events surrounding the unveiling in the conclusion to *The Making of a Political Reformer: Gandhi in South Africa, 1893–1914*. In the section "Gandhi's Legacy to South Africa," they note that "Gandhi inspired succeeding generations of South African activists seeking to end White rule. This legacy connects him to Nelson Mandela...in a sense Mandela completed what Gandhi started." They continue by referring to the controversies which arose during the unveiling of the statue of Gandhi. In response to these two perspectives of Gandhi, Bhana and Vahed argue: "Those who seek to appropriate Gandhi for political ends in post-apartheid South Africa do not help their cause much by ignoring certain facts about him; and those who simply call him a racist are equally guilty of distortion."

Anti-statism

See also: [Swaraj](#)

Gandhi was an [anti-statist](#) in the sense that his vision of India meant India without an underlying government. His idea was that true [self-rule](#) in a country means that every person rules himself and that there is no state which enforces laws upon the people. On occasions he described himself as a [philosophical anarchist](#). A free India for him meant existence of thousands of self sufficient small communities (an idea possibly from [Tolstoy](#)) who rule themselves without hindering others. It did not mean merely transferring a British established administrative structure into Indian hands which he said was just *making Hindustan into Englistan*. He wanted to dissolve the Congress Party after independence and establish a system of [direct democracy](#) in India, having no faith in the British styled parliamentary system.

Depictions in popular culture

Main article: [List of artistic depictions of Mahatma Gandhi](#)

Mahatma Gandhi has been portrayed in film, literature, and in the theater. [Ben Kingsley](#) portrayed Gandhi in the 1982 film *Gandhi*. Gandhi is also a central theme in the 2006 [Bollywood](#) film *Lage Raho Munna Bhai*. The 2007 film, *Gandhi, My Father* explores the relationship between Gandhi and his son Harilal. The 1996 film, *The Making of the Mahatma*, documents Gandhi's 21 years in [South Africa](#). [Srikanth](#) recently announced his forthcoming film, *Mahatma* which will be directed by [Krishna Vamsi](#).

காந்தியின் இளமைத் தோற்றங்கள்



7 வயது



13 வயது



லண்டனில் படித்தபோது
(22 வயது)



பார்-அட்லா
(30 வயது)



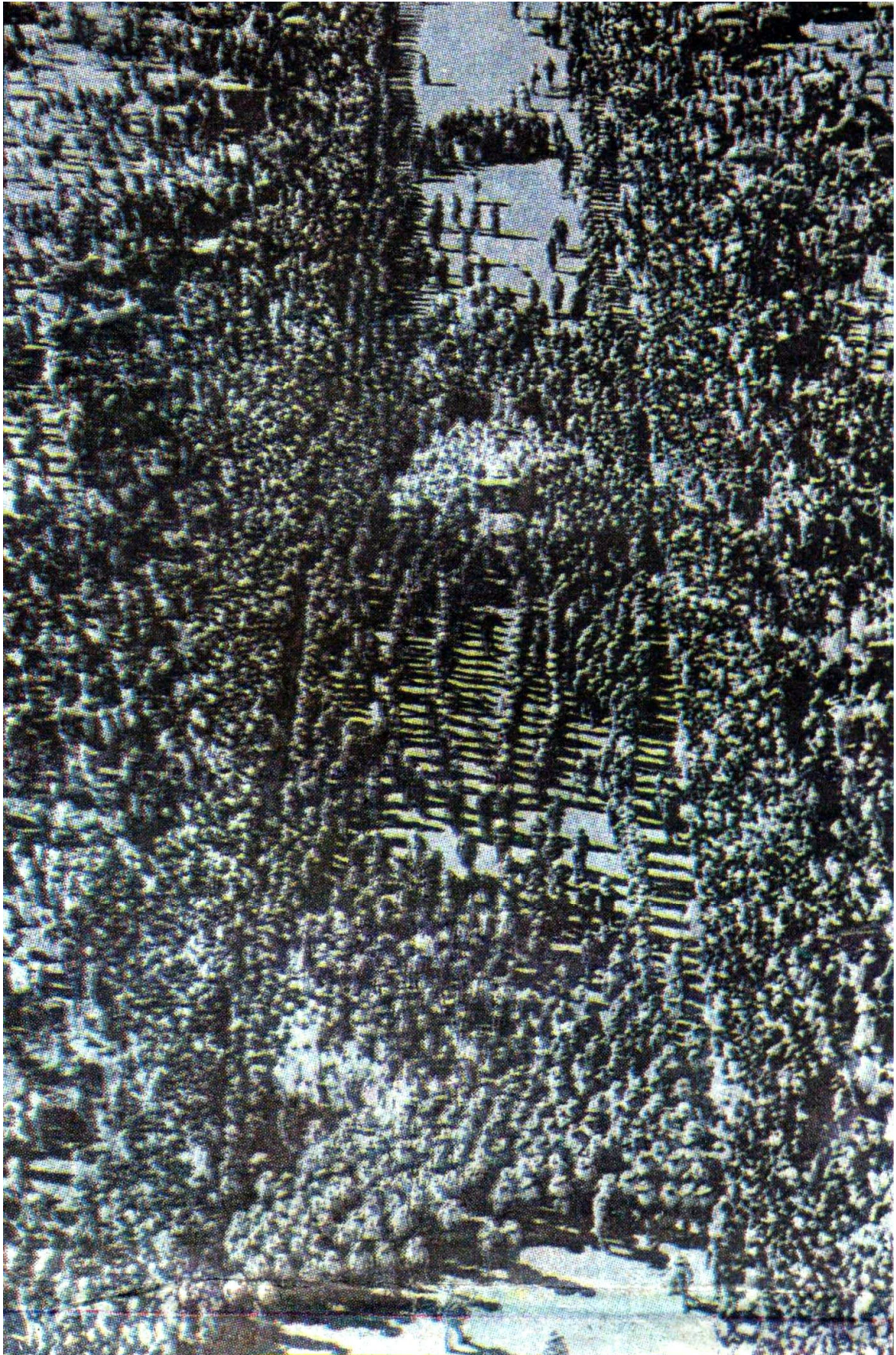
காந்தி பயன்படுத்திய பொருள்கள்

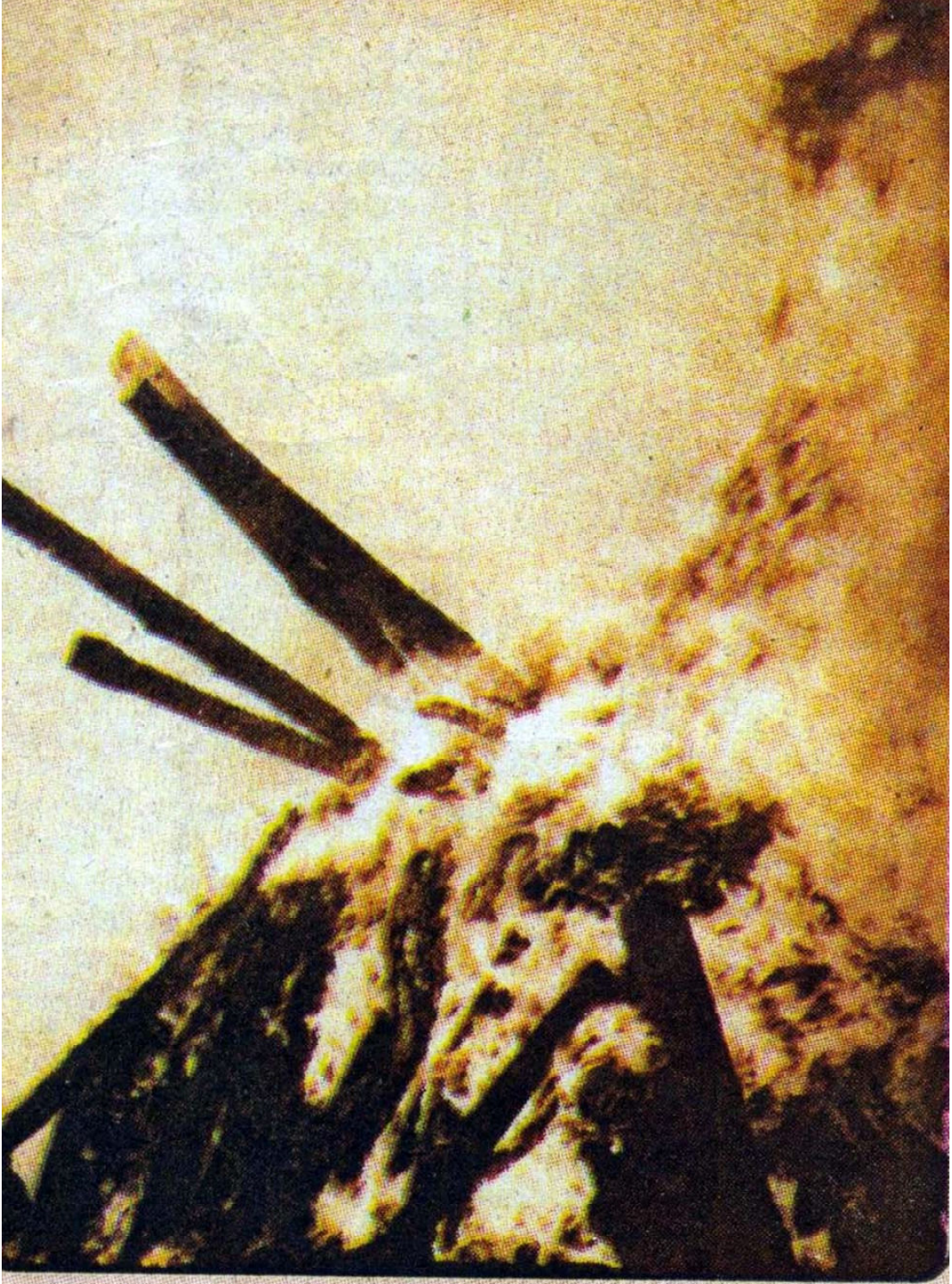


கடப்பட்ட பிறகு மகாத்மா காந்தி

Painted by: [illegible]







• மகாத்மா காந்தியின் “சிதை” எரிகிறது.

